

# CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1863.

NUMBER 270

## THE DAILY REBEL

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1863.

**Interesting from Nashville.**  
A thoughtful and appreciative friend has just sent to the *Rebel*, late copies of the "New York Freeman's Journal" and the Chicago Times. In the former, we find a sensible letter from its special Nashville correspondent, which contains matter of much interest to the general reader as well as to the refugees from our capitol. The writer says:—

The supposed disaster to the Potomac army is the absorbing topic of camp and town, and of all conditions of men, and women too. So great a hold had the news taken upon the minds of the soldiers, that each of the two Union papers now published here, the *Press* and the *Union*—by some unaccountable coincidence, manufactured the material for an extra on Friday afternoon, recounting the particulars of a great victory for the Union, and the almost entire annihilation of the Confederate army. Unfortunately for the concoctors of the lies, the one did not appear to know that the other was at the same time engaged in the same business, and the consequence was, the extra emanated from the two offices about the same time, each claiming a victory. Truman (of the *Press*) announcing a grand illumination at Washington, and each, by its incoherencies and contradictions, proving the other to be purposely false. Some persons ventured to insinuate that what I have stated was about true and thus called out a statement in the *Union* of yesterday, which was intended to remove all such suspicion from that office, but which in reality stamp both the parties as impostors. The *Union* says:

"The news contained in our extra, issued on Friday afternoon, was based upon the highest authority. Our object in issuing it was mainly to counteract the apprehensions excited in the minds of the timid by the groundless, unwise, impolitic, unjustifiable, not to add disloyal predictions of disaster to the national arms, made by some of the conservative organs. The statements of the *dispatch* which we received were mainly true, being confirmed by the subsequent regular dispatches. We make this statement, because it was circulated by certain parties that our extra was a bogus affair, got up for the purpose of making money. We have too much respect for the public and ourselves to practice a fraud upon the community by sending out forged *dispatches*. No newspaper which would stoop to a trick so despicable, and attempt to palm off a baseless hoax on its confounding readers, ought to be countenanced in an intelligent community. Our statements were gathered from an official source. We will add that no special dispatches were received by any office in this city on the day our extra was issued. While the Nashville *Union* will always endeavor to obtain news as late as the latest, it has too much regard for truth to attempt to gull the public by circulating fictitious dispatches!!!"

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, Truman issued another extra, dated "Philadelphia, May 9," in which he says that General Keyes has taken possession of Richmond, and that "the Federal flag now floats over the rebel capital."

Thus, it will be observed, that gullibility is still the prevailing weakness of the Yankee public, and that deception is still the ruling characteristic of the Yankee newsmonger. The writer continues:

Since my last letter two raids have been made within a few miles of here by Confederate cavalry—one on the Granny White Pike, eight miles from town, capturing several prisoners; the other into Goodlettsville, about twelve miles from here, capturing and carrying off the entire stock of drygoods belonging to M. B. Myers, the father of Abe Myers, now in your city. They also took from him about sixty dollars in greenbacks.

It is a pretty hard matter to say who is the commander of this post. The official organ says Gen. Granger (Robert S.) of the United States army. Gen. Mitchell is not acting now, and it is said because he is sick. Gen. Morgan is acting, but I cannot say how long he will continue.

The correspondent next proceeds to expose the unmitigated farce of the oath-exacting business:

The period of fifteen days allowed for Nashville and the surrounding country to become loyal has expired, and the sum total is 7,344 oaths, of which 721 were those of non-combatants. Among these are persons of every degree and shade of degree, the large majority no doubt deeming it a necessity, to save themselves from imprisonment or banishment.

Illustrative of the farce of this oath taking, I will relate two anecdotes, which a friend vouches for as being true in every particular: A young daughter of an honest farmer, residing a few miles from here, made her appearance at the capitol on Wednesday last. After some preliminary conversation, the clerk who questioned her held up her right hand. She did so. "Miss—, you do solemnly swear," commenced the clerk, when the young woman interrupted him with, "No, I don't swear. I don't do nothing of the kind. I never did swear, and I don't intend to begin now." The clerk informed her that nothing else would save her from being sent South, or to prison; when she said, "had" and "blast damn the Yankees. I wish I'd never seen none of them!" The following day a prisoner was sent up to the capitol to be iron clad. The questions proposed to him elicited replies which proved him to be a confirmed rebel, and they demanded bonds to the amount of \$10,000, which he refused to give; he said Gen. Mitchell had ordered him up there to take the oath, and he was going to take it, or report to General Mitchell that they refused to administer it. They insisted that he was not a fit subject to take the oath *without bonds*; and rebel said he didn't care a d—n; that Mitchell ordered him to take it, and he was going to obey orders. One of the officials (who knew him

well) offered to become his security; but he declined most positively. Finally he was permitted to take the oath without bond, and he went his way. Many other equally ridiculous scenes took place; but the above will suffice as a sample.

He further adds that the following named citizens of Nashville were sent North on the 15th of May, to be turned adrift north of the Ohio river, and to remain there during the war:—W. H. Ewin, Bruce Buckner, C. W. Horton, Jas. A. McClure, Dr. Daniel Dupre, Jos. J. Andrews, E. R. Driver, J. L. Ramage, Jesse D. Stephens, William Higgins, Dinen A. Allison, and Jas. H. Brantley. In connection with the arrest of Mr. E. R. Driver, the *Journal's* special relates the following interesting episode in the career of a reformed Unionist:

Mr. Driver had been arrested some time previously, and unconditionally discharged, as every body thought; but he was re-arrested on Monday, and the following morning was on the train for Louisville. He will not attempt to describe the affectionate partings of friends, wife, daughters, sisters, etc., you can imagine the heart-rending scene. But I must allude to the separation of Captain William Driver from his son, E. R. I must first tell you that Captain William, the father, has always been an uncompromising Union man; he is impulsive, determined, honest, and in his heart a good man; when he seems otherwise, it is to be attributed to his head or his strong prejudices in favor of his hobby. On the evening of his son's arrest he went to the Capitol, and as I am informed, demanded to know by whose authority his son was arrested, who was his accuser, and the crime charged against him. No induction was given him. He appealed to headquarters with a like result. Failing in all to obtain his son's release, he went to the depot on Tuesday morning, unseen him, when the following took place: Extending his hand, the blind old Captain (he is an old soldier) said: "Give me, my boy; hold up your hand and keep it stiff upper lip, and never take the oath of allegiance to a government that treat's you this way?" You may be ten years out, but that does not justify the Government in exposing you from your home without any charge having been preferred against you, or any trial being allowed you.

Then turning to the crowd he said: "I have followed that flag all over, the world, and it has always afforded me profit; but it has always given my pride to say, 'I am an American citizen!' If this is the liberty we are to enjoy—if this is the manner in which American citizens are to be treated, we have worse despotism than ever was seen in Vienna. If this is the Government we have to support and protect, then I say G—d—d such a government! It is a wretched nation that I am the only Union man in the city who had the daring, during the rebellion, to stand up above all others in his sentiments." Here the captain was not tripped by the guard, but who said: "I am a kind of a Union man you are; you have advised your son not to take the oath of allegiance." Driver replied: "So I do, and if he is the pick of his old father he will never yield to anyone of any kind, I may now add I will wish to say." An officer now ordered him to "dry up." Driver replied, "I will not do it, sir; I am an American citizen, and it was always been my privilege to express my sentiments when and where I pleased. Who are you, sir, and from whom do you derive the right to prevent me? speech? We, the people, make shoulder straps and such men as you!" The officer threatened to arrest him. Driver replied, "You are a commissioned officer, in the employ of the United States Government, and a citizen, and as such I am a superior to you, sir, and I only say, sir, here goes the whole point with a shrill sound, and the rebels were on their way. It seems Driver, or indeed any of the above, fall in your way fall not to mine the accusations—there are a lot high-toned, honourable men

The following were sent south on the 9th instant: Ex Gov. Nell S. Brown, Dr. John M. Watson, Dr. Henry Carter and family, and Thomas Deardorff. Never died mortal country more earnestly to a Union man than Nell S. Brown, but the Union men who went did not permit it. They required us much—of body and soul.

William A. West, J. C. White, on, Jacob Thom, Jr., Dr. Thomas B. Buchanan, Harvey Atkins, and John Wesley Baker were sent to Dixie on the 7th instant. Col. W. H. Bryan, Dr. J. S. Thomas, T. W. Barnes, Dr. J. S. McLean, Dr. J. H. Hodson, and Dr. Thomas Prince, were sent south of the Federal lines on Saturday; Mr. W. T. Hardy and family were also sent to Dixie on the 7th. Two or three families who had obtained permission to go South left on the same day.

With best wishes for your health and happiness, believe me

CHARLIE.

(From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal of the 30th ult.)

**Our Nashville Correspondent.**

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 18, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR.—Since the days on which the Confederate army retreated through Nashville from Bowring Gap, there has been no such excitement as that produced by your Kentucky correspondent, in his letter concerning the Union Club, and Union men of Nashville. By his last, containing a letter referred to, every copy had been sold, and any amount of premium was offered for a copy, or even a permit to read it. Two of the dealers recently telegraphed for several hundred more, which in due time were received and every copy in a few hours. To accommodate their customers, they telegraphed to several dealers for more, but none were to be obtained. I believe, at least, they have not yet arrived. Five thousand copies could have been sold in a few days. From all I can learn, the Union men here give your correspondent Lexington, credit for being well posted. Mayor Smith denied "running for heat-hat" in a rebel company, but does not deny that a number of the boys served in it, and considered him a candidate. All the others have heard from "acknowledging the corp," "turning excuse themselves in one way or another. The address printed in that letter has brought from a portion of the members of the Union Club "protest," which resulted in a split in the club, and the organization of the Union League, I think, will carry with it pretty much all the industrial members of the "club." I know the people of Nashville are not abolitionists, but never Union people. A very few citizens, and nearly all the secessionists and speculators are, perhaps, abolitionists, but not the Union men of Nashville, of which there may be near three hundred, all told, naturally. The bulk of the Union element being a manufacturer, classified according to its industry—astronautical, copper, iron and copper, etc. This element may be easily detected by a close observation of the conservative class; example: The Union man of 36 degrees, up to 40, to 45, which side he belongs to, whether he is a "copper" or not, and then he's apt to laugh or "look down in the magin"—when he means "your army," and becomes at times so much confused that he finds it difficult to ascertain to a certainty whether he really himself or somebody else. The only alternative in such a case is a resort to the infallible cure—a law suit, or New York's test, or a few doses of Will, Cheatham's oil, Robinson county. The veil is removed, the mist is dispelled, and Richard's himself again.

Nashville is to-day mourning the loss of Colonel Metcalf, of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, C. S. A., who is reported killed at a battle in Mississippi.

Present my best wishes to all friends, and believe me, as ever,

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